EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

- Fig. 1. Alepomyia bryanti, genitalia, \circlearrowleft .
- Fig. 2. Alepomyia bryanti, venation.
- Fig. 3. Holocentropus flavus, genitalia, o
- Fig. 4. Limnephilus moestus, genitalia, ♀.
- Fig. 5. Limnephilus pulchellus, genitalia, &.
- Fig. 6. Polycentropus maculatus, genitalia, 8.
- Fig. 7. Isoperla ventralis, venter, ♀.
- Fig. 8. Limnephilus moestus, genitalia, o, top.
- Fig. 9. Limnephilus pulchellus, genitalia, o, top.
- Fig. 10. Limnephilus moestus, genitalia, o.
- Fig. 11. Limnephilus moestus, genitalia, &, top.
- Fig. 12. Halesus sparsus, genitalia, o.
- Fig. 13. Alepomyia bryanti, genitalia, o, top.
- Fig. 14. Anabolia quadrinotata, genitalia, o.

THE APHID GENUS FORDA.

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Last spring Prof. T. D. A. Coekerell sent some aphids of the genus Forda and some ants to the U. S. Nat. Mus. The ants were named *Lasius subniger* Emery while the aphids were supposed to be a new species. They were determined by Mr. Pergande. Mr. Pergande did not care to describe the aphids so I undertook to collect some more of them and work them out, however I was not able to find the same species, but found two others that are thought to be new to science and are herein described. There are but five representatives of this genus known from North America. One (F. kingii W. P. Ckll.) from Massachusetts, one (F. occidentalis Hart.) from Illinois, one (F. interjecti W. P. Ckll.) from New Mexico and the two new species from Colorado.

The work is a contribution from the laboratory of Systematic Zoölogy of the University of Colorado. I am greatly indebted to Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell for many suggestions.

The types of the new species have been sent to the U.S. Nat. Mus.

The following table will separate the North American species.

Second and fourth antennal joints not equal, fourth longer; antennal formula 3 (45) 21; color pale green, body covered with fine hair (III.) occidentalis Hart.

Second and fourth antennal joints equal .

Upper surface of the body with a thin coat of white meal; color light yellow; length of antennal joints (1) 68, (2) 85, (3) 136–153, (4) 85, (5) 119 + 34 μ (Colo.)
Upper surface of body without meal; color bright yellow; length of antennal

Joints (1) 45, (2) 60, (3) 120, (4) 60, (5) 114 + 24 (N. M.) *interjecti* W. P. Ckll.

Forda flavula n. sp. \mathfrak{P} . Length 3 mm. Body oval or slightly ovate; color light yellow, the upper surface sparsely covered with white meal; sutures inconspicuous; body without hair; legs and antennae brownish; head rather broad, fairly distinct from rest of body; eyes dark, small, but distinct; cauda similar to F. occidentalis, but with a few bristles; beak like F. occidentalis except at the apex where the dark lines divide form a V, the apex of which is towards the apex of the beak, length 50 μ ; spiracles distinct, light brown; antennae five-jointed; formula 53(24)1 or (53)(24)1; length of antennal joints (1) 68, (2) 85, (3) 136–153, (4) 85, (5) 119 + 34 μ ; measurements of middle leg; coxa 85, trochanter + femur 340, tibia 340 (or slightly more) tarsus 153, claw 51 μ ; middle tibiae, under high power, have four spines about 6 μ long; a small sensorium at apex of fourth antennal joint and a larger one on the fifth joint at the base of the spur.

Habitat.— Boulder, Colorado, May 9, '07 (S. A. Rohwer). On roots of grass in nest of Lasius niger var. americanus Emery.

FORDA OLIVACEA n. sp. \mathfrak{P} . Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 mm. Body ovate to oval; head small and not very distinct from the rest of the body; body without hairs or mealy covering; color olive green, legs and antennae somewhat darker; sutures inconspicuous; eyes dark, very small; cauda without bristles but with very short hair, the sides are not as straight as in F. occidentalis; beak as in F. flavula 55 μ ; antennae five-jointed; formula 35(42)1; length of joints (1) 68, (2) 85, (3) 204, (4) 85, (5) 102 + 17 μ ; measurements of middle leg: coxa 85, trochanter + femur 306, tibia 340, tarsus 119 claw 28 μ ; a small sensorium at apex of fourth antennal joint, a larger on fifth a little before base of spur, between this large sensorium and base of spur are three smaller ones arranged in a quarter-circle.

Habitat.— Boulder, Colorado, May 9, '07 (S. A. Rohwer). On root of grass in nest of Lasius niger var. americanus Emery. Not associated with F. flavula n. sp.